

DID HARRIS START THE FIRE

Arrest of a Man Who Had a Gasoline Truck in Knox's Warehouse.

HIS HAND WAS BADLY BURNED

Watchman Kingsbury Says Harris Was Out a Short Time Before the Blast Broke Out—He Warned Him to Go Away—An Alleged Explosion of an Unknown Substance.

Acting upon the theory that the fire at the Knox storage warehouse on Wednesday morning was of incendiary origin, the police yesterday arrested W. T. Harris, an inventor, who had a patent gasoline truck stored in the building and was in the place shortly before the fire was discovered. Harris was arrested by Detectives Gallagher and Carter at his home, No. 712 North Capitol street, yesterday afternoon. He was taken immediately to police headquarters, where he was examined by Inspector Hollenberger. Harris is the inventor and patentee of the new gasoline motor which is being tried on the Belt Line Railway.

He said: "After making a twenty mile trip on my motor on Tuesday night I left the machine on Fourth street and Ohio avenue and went to Knox's storage warehouse, where I have the model of my gasoline truck stored, on the first floor, to get a small tank and a piece of pipe. I discovered a need for the tank and arrived at the building Kingsbury the night watchman met me at the door and accompanied me over to where the truck was standing. He carried lanterns in his hands at the time, and while I was getting the material which I came after Kingsbury climbed into the Central Union Gospel Mission wagon and stood there watching me."

"There was a terrible explosion. I had been working for about three or four minutes when a terrible explosion took place, the force of which hurled me from my feet to the ground. Although almost unconscious I managed to rise and to my horror found myself surrounded by flames. As fast as my weakened condition would allow me I left the building and crossed the street, where, being almost exhausted, I leaned up against an iron fence. Here I remained until a few minutes after the arrival of the engines. The burns which I had received when the explosion occurred had by this time become very painful, and I was suffering such terrible agony that I determined to go to Dr. Murrager, Murrager to have them dressed. I was fairly weak, however, and it took me just about one hour to reach his house, No. 1510 H Street northwest, where after having my injuries dressed I remained until about 6 o'clock."

"Leaving there I took a car and went to my home, No. 712 North Capitol street, where I stayed until arrested this afternoon by Detectives Gallagher and Carter. What became of Kingsbury after the explosion I do not know. The last I saw of him was running out at the front door. I have no idea what caused the explosion. It was certainly not the small gasoline truck, as it had no fluid in it since last October. I have seen it since then. I saw it when it seemed to be coming down from the second floor, and I do not think the gasoline truck was on fire when the explosion occurred, although on this point I am not certain."

HARRIS SENT TO THE HOSPITAL. At police headquarters it was discovered that Harris was suffering so much from burns that it was considered advisable to send him to the Emergency Hospital, where he is held as a prisoner.

Harris is the man who Kingsbury, the watchman, said he saw in the main building acting in a suspicious manner shortly before 2 o'clock on the morning of the fire, and who asked for the loan of a wrench in order to unscrew a gasoline truck.

According to the watchman's story, he ordered the man out of the place, saying it was not a proper time for him to be around there. Harris went away and was followed to the main entrance by Kingsbury, who says he there lost sight of him. Ten minutes later, the same watchman says, he discovered the fire in the neighborhood of Harris's gasoline engine.

The entire police force and about half of the detective force of this city received special instructions yesterday morning with regard to Harris and any other persons whom suspicion might point to in view of the incendiary or arson theory.

WATCHMAN KINGSBURY'S STORY. Kingsbury's story to the detectives yesterday was as follows: "Shortly after 2 o'clock on Tuesday morning, while I was making my rounds, I saw Harris on the lower floor of the building acting in a very suspicious manner. When I approached him, Harris asked me to loan him a wrench to work on a gasoline truck. I refused to loan him the wrench, and he went away. I was following him when he was followed by Kingsbury, who says he there lost sight of him. Ten minutes later, the same watchman says, he discovered the fire in the neighborhood of Harris's gasoline engine."

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REMOVING THE DEBRIS. The work of removing the debris was actively commenced yesterday under special orders from Health Officer Hammett. The presence of the carcasses of the burned horses is becoming offensively apparent and Dr. Hammett fears will prove injurious to the health of those in the neighborhood, if not to the entire community, if their removal is longer delayed.

The big office safe was uncovered from beneath the mass of bricks and burning timbers at a late hour last night. A gang of men had worked all day with picks and shovels to unearth it. The safe contained the books of the company, which show the names of all those having goods stored in the warehouse and gave the description and value of the goods. Its contents were taken to the house of William S. Knox, at No. 1520 Twelfth street northwest.

Later in the evening a reporter went there to get a complete list of those who had had goods stored in the burned warehouse. Mr. Knox denied at first that the money and books had been brought to his house, and feigned not to know that the safe had been opened. The reporter assured him that the books, etc., had been sent to his address, and suggested that probably he had not been informed of their arrival. He then admitted that the money had been brought there, but that he had sent them to another address, and he directed the reporter to go to four or five different places, at any of which

he might find the list of those who had goods stored with him. The reporter suggested the propriety of an order from William Knox to the person who, Mr. Knox said, had the books in charge. This he refused to give, and said the reporter would find no difficulty in obtaining the list.

NOT FOR THE PUBLIC TO KNOW. He then added: "These are private lists, and it is no business of the public who had goods stored with me. If a husband stored anything in my place and his wife came to find out about the things she would get no information, and if a wife did not want her husband to know of her transactions with us, we would not tell her. In our place he could not possibly find out from us."

It was discovered late last night that all the books were in Mr. William S. Knox's house, and a Times reporter went there again. This time Mr. Knox told the reporter that he had given the original lists to a representative of another paper to be returned this morning, and that if the Knoxs would go there they would get lists or copies of them. The Times man accordingly went there and found that Mr. Knox had sent the representative of that paper on a wild goose chase to half a dozen different places where the books were not found.

SCENES ABOUT THE RUINS.

Two streams of water from engine No. 4 were kept playing upon the smoldering heap all day yesterday. Smoke continued to rise in several places, and when one subsided in a spot by an application of water would break forth in another. A steady mist of steam arose from the bricks and mortar all day, showing the intense heat still contained in the mass of debris, notwithstanding the thousands of tons of water which have been poured upon it. The water continues to show traces of the blood from the dead horses.

Thousands of people continued to visit the scene of the disaster all yesterday. The streets all around the ruins were filled with people all day long from early morning. At all times there was a motley crowd, composed of all grades and classes of people, from idle bootlegs to ladies who drove to the scene in their own carriages.

Those who made up the ever-changing throng seemed to have no other object than to watch the smoke and steam curling up from the charred and blackened mass of ruins. Part of the crowd was dispersed, without any orders, by the removal of the first carcass of a horse, which sent forth a stench which was anything but agreeable, and the effect of scattering a large part of the people in that vicinity.

A large box containing the perfect skeleton of a horse was found and created a little excitement among the spectators. The box was badly burned and blackened, but not broken at any part. It had been stored in the warehouse by some doctor or student of anatomy.

FOR THE RELIEF OF THE SUFFERERS.

Chief Harris of the fire department made a detail of fourteen men from the various companies to attend the funerals of the brave fellows who perished in the fire. The particulars of these funerals, all of which will occur today, were published in yesterday's Times.

The following letter was received by Chief Harris from the H. A. Allen, a member of the Albano's Opera House, to which he sent the accompanying reply:

ALBANO'S GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Washington, D. C. EDWARD H. ALLEN, Manager. DEAR SIR: I beg to tender to the families of the men who perished in the fire, my sincere sympathy and to express my regret that I was not able to be present at the funeral of the late Mr. Henry Allen, who lost his life in the fire. I am sure that the performance of the Midsummer Show to which I have been engaged, will be a pleasure to have you delegate some one to take charge of the matter on behalf of the beneficiaries of the Allen fund.

EDWARD H. ALLEN. MR. EDWARD H. ALLEN, ALBANO'S GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Washington, D. C. DEAR SIR: In reply to your favor of this date I beg to say that I am very sorry to hear of the loss of the gross receipts of the Midsummer Show performance Saturday evening, July 28, for the 13th and 14th of August. I am sure that the loss of the gross receipts of the Midsummer Show to which I have been engaged, will be a pleasure to have you delegate some one to take charge of the matter on behalf of the beneficiaries of the Allen fund.

NEW MEN APPOINTED. The Commissioners yesterday appointed P. J. Hollahan, P. D. Martin, and J. C. Harper for duty in the fire department to take the places of S. E. Martin, M. R. Fenton, and D. O. Donoghue, who were killed.

Commissioner Truesdell visited the ruins yesterday afternoon to make a public inspection of the place. He told Mr. Knox that there was great necessity for quick work in clearing up the place, as the health of the neighborhood would be endangered by the presence of the ruins. He also told Mr. Knox that he intended to increase his force at work, as the number of men did not appear sufficient for the undertaking. Mr. Knox did not like the Commissioner's remarks. In the afternoon the matter in his positive way, and felt somewhat offended. Commissioner Truesdell told him that the gang of workmen who were clearing up the ruins could be taken into court, and Mr. Knox tried for maintaining a public nuisance. Mr. Knox added a number of laborers to the gang, and considerable headway was made.

KNOX MUST DO THE WORK.

Dr. Hammett had a talk with Commissioner Truesdell concerning the sanitary condition of the ruins. Commissioners Powell and Truesdell in answer to the question, "What the District put on a sufficient force of laborers at the ruins in the event that Knox failed to do so," both replied: "No; we will compel Mr. Knox to do the work, and he failed to do so. We will bring matter into court and charge him with maintaining a nuisance."

Patsy Mann, the incinerator, is removing the dead animals as fast as they are brought to view. The National Sanitary Company is working in the removal of the carcasses. The list of insurance companies published in yesterday's Times remained unchanged up to 6 o'clock last evening, but the claims filed against them now aggregate \$166,350. The majority of the stores have not yet been heard from, and whether their goods were insured or not is not known.

Another Record Broken.

New York, July 26.—The Hamburg-American Line steamer Normania, Capt. Barndt, which sailed from Hamburg July 19, and Southampton 20th, arrived at the harbor at Sandy Hook at 7:55 p. m. July 26, making the trip in six days ten hours and forty-five minutes. She thus breaks her own record of six days twelve hours and thirty minutes made in June, 1893, and the record of the Furst Bismarck, 6 days 11 hours and 44 minutes, made in May, 1892. Her daily runs were 477, 448, 497, 430, 486, 485, and 167, total 3,099 miles. This does not break the record of the Paris, which is 6 days 9 hours and 37 minutes, made July 21, 1893.

She'll Never Put Another Bear.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26.—Mrs. Annie Eries, of 1309 Sanson street, visited the Zoo today and when she reached the bear pit she leaned over the railing and patted a big brown grizzly. The bear realized by catching her right arm in his claws, and he held on for some time. The woman was dragged away by Mr. Manderson and Mr. Hale not to shut off debate on such an important parliamentary question he withdrew his objection, and debate proceeded.

The tangle becoming worse and the Republicans showing a readiness to fight, the Democrats finally moved an adjournment, leaving the point of order undecided and the whole situation just as it was yesterday night.

VILAS' MOTION WITHDRAWN

Washburn Promptly Renewed It and the Fight Began.

POINT OF ORDER AGAINST IT

Adjournment Left the Whole Situation Where It Was the Day Before—Elaborate Defense of the President's Course by His Former Postmaster General.

Everybody who watched the situation at the Capitol closely yesterday thought that the tariff bill would be sent back to conference if the Democrats were going to let it there at all.

It had been generally believed, as foreshadowed in the Times yesterday, that Senator Vilas would back down on his motion at the proper time and not insist on a course which would kill the bill. But the Quays amendments still hung fire, and it was not until a few minutes before 2 o'clock, the hour for taking up the question of the conference, that he finally decided to withdraw these amendments. To the Times representative, however, he made the statement that although he had decided not to press the amendments, he would nevertheless use them for "agreement."

It has been well understood for the past week that Senator Quay had been getting ready to fight the bill at the request of his Pennsylvania constituents, and these amendments, together with his threatened speech—"a little affair, a little piece of machinery by which the iron and other industries of Pennsylvania are to be protected from Democratic assaults."

No sooner, however, had Vilas made his speech in relation to the question, and withdrawn his motion than Senator Washburn, of Minnesota, renewed it. Mr. Vilas' wicked example had done a good deal of harm.

HOW VILAS WAS TO BE REQUICKENED. The scheme by which the Vilas amendment was to be disposed of, if Mr. Vilas had not withdrawn it, had been carefully arranged. Senator Harris, who was a ready accomplice, had agreed to rule the motion out of order on the ground that it was an amendment in part, and hence not allowed by the rules. The argument against it was to be made by Senator Gray. So the whole comedy of ruling the motion out of order was gone through for Senator Washburn, without delay or confusion.

But the Democrats got a good deal more of a reply than they expected. The logic of the matter was against them, and the Republican Senators, under the leadership of Messrs. Aldrich, Hoar, and Tamm, and the aid of Senator Hill from the other side, proceeded to prod Senator Gray with questions and filibuster against the point of order which he raised to such an extent that it was necessary to adjourn without settling the question. Senators Gorman and Gray both had "preludes," but the Republicans argued them down unmercifully, and one attempt of Senator Hill to make a premature came very near raising a storm.

WITHDREW MOST UNGRACIOUSLY.

The speech of Senator Vilas was, of course, the event of the day. He had been at the White House in the morning and instructed to yield his sugar amendment, which he did in the most ungracious manner possible by saying that he had been authorized by Senator Harris to withdraw the amendment. He meant the death of the bill, a result which he did not want to be responsible for.

The chief point of Mr. Vilas' speech was to reply to Gorman's speech, which he said contained three errors. First, he said that he did not want to be responsible for the death of the bill; second, an attempt to show an encroachment by the Executive in legislative functions; and, third, an attempt to show the aim of smothering the character of the Senate.

All these he denied vigorously, and then took up the free coin and iron question, quoting from the report of the Senate of 1887, and citing that of 1893 and the last, and he intimated that Senator Harris had not confined himself strictly to the facts in discussing his interview with the President on the tariff bill. He said that he had been told that the President had said that he would not touch the tariff bill, and he said that he would not touch the tariff bill, and he said that he would not touch the tariff bill.

In concluding his remarks and announcing why he felt it his duty to abandon his motion for fear of killing the bill, Mr. Vilas said: "The fixed conviction of some that the failure to sufficiently protect the sugar-refining industry requires their resistance to this bill presents the question whether it is better that the bill should fail than that this thing should be done. At least it presents that question to the Senate upon the issue of the bill going back to conference. If it were a single question between the success of the bill here and now and the granting of such a duty, I cannot, sir, refrain from saying that I should hesitate no moment to vote for the bill in its present condition. If it were a single question between the success of the bill here and now and the granting of such a duty, I cannot, sir, refrain from saying that I should hesitate no moment to vote for the bill in its present condition."

Worse Things Than Failure. "There are worse things than failure. There is the decay of vitality among free men, far worse than a simple defeat. But there are some things to comfort us, to cheer the hope that our country will be saved. There will come a measure improved far beyond that which has already passed the Senate. I find that hope in the character of these conferees."

"Sir, there is also much comfort to be taken in the recognized temper of the body with which we are dealing. It has declared in an unmistakable manner the strength and the enthusiasm of its convictions."

At the conclusion of Senator Vilas' speech Senator Stewart discussed the encroachment of executive power and then the vote was taken on Hill's motion that the Senate recede from its amendment. The vote was 46 to 46, the affirmative being Hill, Irby, Hansbrough, Peffer, Kyle, and Allen. The bill was then referred to the committee on Finance, and the Senate adjourned.

Mr. Washburn then renewed Senator Vilas' motion.

Mr. Gray made the point of order against the motion that it was not competent for the Senate to instruct its conferees in a "full and free" conference to insist upon or recede from any particular amendment. To do so would be to prevent the free and untrammeled consideration of amendments in conference.

An attempt was made to prevent debate upon the point of order, as it could proceed only by unanimous consent. Mr. Faulkner interposed an objection, but being appealed to by Mr. Manderson and Mr. Hale not to shut off debate on such an important parliamentary question he withdrew his objection, and debate proceeded.

The tangle becoming worse and the Republicans showing a readiness to fight, the Democrats finally moved an adjournment, leaving the point of order undecided and the whole situation just as it was yesterday night.

WENT DOWN THREE TIMES.

Mrs. Truxton Beale Had a Narrow Escape from Death by Drowning.

GEN. PLEASANT DEAD.

He Was the Author of the Blue Glass Case.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26.—Gen. Augustus J. Pleasant died here this afternoon after a lingering illness of pneumonia. He was born in Washington eighty-six years ago and came of a distinguished family, his father, Stephen Pleasant, having been associated with the National Government for a half century.

The general graduated from the United States military academy in 1826. After practicing law in this city for some years he enlisted in the Pennsylvania militia, and at the outbreak of the civil war he was assigned to the home guard of Philadelphia, serving with distinction.

Gen. Pleasant was the originator of the theory that the rays which passed through blue glass were particularly stimulating not only to vegetation but to the health and growth of animals. The theory attracted widespread attention and produced "the blue glass" which was at the height of its popularity in 1878. He wrote a work on this subject and delivered numerous lectures before scientific societies.

DEBS SEVERELY CRITICAL.

Considers It an Honor to Be in Contempt of the Court.

CHICAGO, July 26.—At a meeting of the American Railway Union to-day President Debs violently assailed the prosecution in the contempt proceedings. Toward the close of his speech he said:

"I consider it an honor to be in contempt of the court that is going to try me. I consider it an honor to be in contempt of the court that is going to try me. I consider it an honor to be in contempt of the court that is going to try me."

President Debs of the A. R. U. to-day: "I have been in the newspapers mention of a new organization called the American Labor Union, and my name has been coupled with it. I have no connection with it, and I am not a member of it. I am not a member of it, and I am not a member of it."

REGULARS NOT DEFEATED.

Comment on the Action of the New York Republican State Committee.

NEW YORK, July 26.—The action of the Republican State Committee yesterday has apparently given rise to considerable comment here. The State and county chairman, William Brookfield, said to-day: "The action of the State committee was in no sense a defeat for the regulars. It was a victory for the regulars. It was a victory for the regulars."

Mr. Platt had a consultation to-day with Chief Justice, Mr. Deane, and other members of the committee of five. After the conference the members of the committee departed for their homes.

Ex-Collector Hendricks and delegation from the State committee, who saw no reason why it should be characterized as inimical to the committee of five. "The sole reason why I incorporated the names of the committee of five in the resolution was that Mr. Brookfield, being chairman both of the State and county committees, felt that it would be indecorous for him to suggest what they should be."

Race War Among Miners.

SEATTLE, Ind., July 26.—Trouble has broken out between the white and colored miners employed at the Island Coal Company's mine at Linton, fifteen miles east of this place. Last night a colored miner got into a fight with a white man, which led to other fights between the whites and blacks, until it resulted in a regular race war. The situation is very serious, and it is feared that it will be continued for some time.

Swindled the U. S. Express Company.

CHICAGO, July 26.—The United States Express Company has discovered that a swindler, who has not yet been caught, has secured some thousands of dollars of the company's money, the exact amount not being known. The man has represented himself as a route agent, and in pretended examination of the books of scores of country agents has secured black money orders and remittances to a large amount. Fifty detectives are now looking for the swindler, but as yet no clue to his identity has been found.

Arbitration Commissioner John's Views.

UTICA, N. Y., July 26.—John D. Kernan, who has accepted President Cleveland's appointment as strike investigation commissioner, came down from his summer home at Alder Creek to-day and received the congratulations of his friends here. Mr. Kernan would not enter into an interview as to his forthcoming duties, nor would he express an opinion on the labor situation. He, however, said that he believed the work of the commission would be satisfactory compromise lines and that the House would be willing to pass almost any bill.

Gave Up the Trip Around the World.

DETROIT, Mich., July 26.—The members of the "Around the World" Company, now aboard the schooner George T. Wrenn, have given up all hopes of ever again seeing Dr. Henson, the president of the company and promoter of the scheme. They met to-day and decided upon sailing back to South Haven. The trip around the world has been abandoned for the present, at least.

Missionary Fallen from Grace.

NEW YORK, July 26.—Pennington Wilson, who is said to be a missionary on Blackwell's Island, was arrested to-night on a charge of intoxication and disorderly conduct. He had a bad scalp wound when taken in custody and was removed to the Presbyterian Hospital.

Purifying Gotham's Police.

NEW YORK, July 26.—The police board this afternoon found Capt. Doherty and ex-Wardman Meacham and Hook guilty of having received money for police protection and dismissed them from the force.

FORTY-THREE FOR THE BILL

Democratic Senators Are Again Falling Into Line.

SPIRIT OF COMPROMISE ABROAD

Leading Representatives Believe the Two Houses Will Get Together Soon—Quay Will Try to Kill the Bill—Crisp's Call Upon Cleveland Causes Comment.

The tariff bill made very little progress yesterday at the Senate side of the Capitol. Senator Vilas' withdrawal of his motion did little good, for it was at once renewed by Senator Washburn, of Minnesota, so that the motion now comes from the Republican side rather than the Democratic. As Mr. Vilas' decision not to stand apart from his colleagues was made at Wednesday's Democratic caucus, its realization yesterday was nothing new in the situation.

This is true, however, that the split among the Democratic Senators is fast disappearing and the old cry of "forty-three Senators for a bill to be agreed upon" is again becoming a certainty. This is just what the conservatives have been predicting and hoping for and it means that the Senate bill is still to be their aim.

The prospects are that the tariff bill will be sent back to conference to-day unless the Republicans succeed in their efforts to delay such action. It is hard to see how they can prevent it, although Senator Quay has a speech that is good for two or three days in his desk and may at any time spring his amendments over again. Senator Quay stated to the Times representative yesterday that he had made up his mind to do what he could to kill the bill.

This means just one thing, that he has determined to exercise his influence in the conference from the Republican side in behalf of certain industries which want to avoid further action. He is understood to have received several letters from influential constituents hinting that he was not doing enough for them.

REPUBLICAN CALCULATIONS.

The Democrats count upon a full Democratic vote, with two exceptions, against Washburn's motion. These exceptions are Senators Hill and Irby. Senator Irby has gone away from the city, but before going he left authority with Senator Hill to pair him for the Washburn motion and against sustaining the chair on a decision favorable to Senator Gray's point of order against the motion.

The Republicans also claim that besides securing these two Democratic votes either on the motion direct or against a decision of the conferees, they will have the full support of their own party and also of Senators Allen, Kyle, and Peffer, Populists. The only doubtful vote, they claim, is that of Senator Stewart, whose vote they believe, if given for the motion, would cause it to carry.

The Democrats while not admitting all that the Republicans claim, are giving the question of keeping their forces in line the most careful attention. If the one slight differential should be secured, the effect would be very demoralizing, and the experiment is one which they will go to any legitimate length to avoid at this juncture. Senators Allen and Kyle are of the opinion that the publication of the question of the bounty to the extent of asking that it be continued for five years. This provision would, they say, make the bill far more acceptable to them.

The Republicans profess to have no desire to produce delay by their debate of Senator Gray's point of order, but say they only want a fair opportunity to present their views upon it. This they have shown a determination to have. When the Democrats showed a disposition yesterday to prolong the session until the matter should be disposed of, Senator Gray laid a mountainous installment of correspondence upon his desk. The movement had the desired effect, and adjournment came earlier than usual. Republican leaders expressed the opinion that the tariff bill would be reached to-day. They are too anxious about the result to express any opinion and are conducting a very careful campaign. Democrats, while publicly expressing confidence, privately admit that the situation is precarious, and it is very evident from their manner that they will be glad to have the crisis passed.

COLD SHOULDER FOR REPUBLICANS.

The Senate conferees, as in the case of the House, will be the same Senators, Jones, Voorhes, Vest, Harris, Aldrich, Allison, and Sherman; and it is stated that the same course will be pursued of holding Democratic sessions exclusively until a preliminary agreement is reached, when the Republicans will be called in.

Regarding the tariff situation in the House it is not yet certain how far the spirit of compromise will be carried. Mr. Jones, of Kansas, Catchings said yesterday to a Times representative: "If you mean, will the House lie down before the Senate, emphatically, there is no spirit of compromise. If you mean, will there be a half-way compromise? I should say, yes."

Representative Dockery thought concessions would be made to a reasonable extent and that a "spirit of compromise" was abroad. Representative Hatch said that any concessions that the conferees would be willing to make would be accepted by the House in a hurry. The House wanted a bill, and he believed the conferees would make reasonable concessions.

Representative Turner, one of the conferees, thought the second conference would be more successful and that a compromise would be reached, although he said he could not guess where the concessions would come now.

Representative Bryan, of the Ways and Means Committee, said he believed the two Houses would get together soon now, although he could not suggest on what basis. Mr. Bailey also believed a bill would be reached on satisfactory compromise lines and that the House would be willing to pass almost any bill.

These were a few of the views ascertained by the Times representative, but they were typical. "The spirit of compromise is abroad."

CRISP CALLS ON CLEVELAND.

Speaker Crisp was at the White House early in the day, and his visit with the President caused a renewal of the comment as to the interest of the Administration in supporting the tariff position of the House. Mr. Crisp declined to say anything concerning the conference, or to even intimate whether the tariff deadlock between the Houses was the subject of discussion.

Representative Kilgore, of Texas, and Ryan, of Indiana, the latter a member of the Ways and Means Committee, also saw the President yesterday. Mr. Kilgore is endeavoring to stem the tide in the House which has set in for the last two days toward a concession to most, if not all, that the Senate asked. He thinks that the House will win the struggle, and he told the President.

Mr. Kilgore also expressed the same determination shown in the letter to the Chairman Wilson. It was evident to him that he was very fixed in his view of the justice of the contention he had presented, and that there was no disposition to waver from it except through such mutual compromise.

as would give the House at least a good share of the concessions.

Representative Holman, the chairman of the House Democratic caucus, says that the House Democrats will probably hold a caucus on the tariff bill when it is returned from the Senate conference. He does not think an agreement will be reached by the conferees without instructions, and anticipates that another report of a disagreement will be returned to both Houses. In that event, he says, a caucus of the House Democrats will be called to decide upon instructions to be given to the House conferees.

ZEITUNG'S BULLET-PROOF COAT.

Shots Fired from a Fifty-caliber Remington Didn't Pierce It.

NEW YORK, July 26.—Herr Zeitung, the Austrian who has invented a bullet-proof military coat, gave a test of his invention in the armory of the Seventh Regiment to-day. Eight bullets of thirty-two calibre were discharged from a modern Winchester rifle, at the inventor, who stood at a distance of twenty yards. None of the bullets pierced the shield, and there was no evidence of their impact on the bosom of the man's shirt. One of the bullets pierced a medal attached to the shield, another went through a plate board one and three-eighths inches thick. This board was held in front of the shield. Harry Roman, an expert rifleman, made the test.

The crucial test was when Capt. William H. Fallie, inspector of rifle practice of the Seventh, shot at the shield at a distance of thirty yards with a fifty-caliber Remington. Capt. Fallie's shot, however, Herr Zeitung put on the shield while the test was made. Seventy grains of powder were used. The bullet entered the shield, but did not go through.

SERVITUDE FOR LIFE.

Sentence Imposed Upon Anarchist Mennier for Complicity in Bomb Throwing.

PARIS, July 26.—Theodore Joseph Mennier, the anarchist, who was recently extradited from England, was placed on trial here to-day. Mennier, who has previously been sentenced to death "in contumaciam," is charged with complicity in the explosions at Lobau Barracks and at the Cafe Very. The evidence presented showed that Mennier prepared the bomb which was exploded at the Cafe Very, by which several persons lost their lives.

After counsel for Mennier had made his argument, in which he claimed that his client had been forced to throw the bomb, the judge, in his nature, the public prosecutor demanded that the death sentence be imposed upon the prisoner. The verdict returned was guilty, but with extenuating circumstances. Mennier was thereupon condemned to servitude for life.

As sentence was pronounced Mennier shouted: "The present state of society will not last long. Courage, comrades. Vive l'anarchie!"